

ration of the bill from the other House, making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1825.

The amendments proposed by the Committee of Finance were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Cobb then moved to strike out the following clause in the bill:

"For payment of the amount of the annuity due to the Cherokee nation, under the treaty of the 24th of October, 1804," which was ratified during the last session of Congress, and for which no payment or appropriation has heretofore been made, \$20,000.

Mr. Cobb stated his reasons at considerable length for making this motion, which were answered by Messrs. Benton and Smith; and the motion was finally negatived.

The bill, as amended, was then passed to a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to consider the bills for the relief of two companies of mounted rangers commanded by Captains Boyle and McGieth; which, after some discussion between Messrs. Cobb, and Jackson, was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The bill making further appropriations for the military service of the year 1825; and the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825, as amended; were read the third time and passed.

The bills from the House for the relief of Elisha Snow Jr.; and for directing a discrimination between importations by citizens of the U. States, and those on foreign account; were read the first time, and passed to a second reading.

The President communicated the memorial of the Legislature of Ohio, requesting a grant of land to aid the operations of that State, in connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, by means of Canal Navigation; accompanied by resolutions requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions to carry into effect the object of the memorial.

Ordered. That it lie on the table and be printed.

The following message was received from the President of the United States: *To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

I transmit, herewith, a report from the Secretary of War, with a report to him from the Third Auditor, of the settlement, in the amount stated, of the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the Militia of that State, in the late war, the payment of which has hitherto been prevented by causes which are well known to Congress. Having communicated my sentiments on this subject fully, in a message bearing date on the 23d of February, 1824, it is unnecessary to repeat in detail here, what I there advanced.

By recurring to that message, and to the documents referred to in it, it will be seen that the conduct of the Executive of that State, in refusing to place the Militia thereof at that difficult conjuncture, under the direction of the Executive of the United States, as it was bound to do, by a fair construction of the Constitution, and as the other States did, is the great cause to which the difficulty adverted to, is to be ascribed. It will also be seen, on a view of those documents, that the Executive of the State was warned at the time, if it persevered in the refusal, that the consequences which have followed would be inevitable: that the attitude assumed by the State formed a case which was not contemplated by the existing laws of the U. States relative to militia services; that the payment of the claims of the State, for such services, could be provided for by Congress only, and by a special law for the purpose. Having made this communication, while acting in the Department of War, to the Governor of Massachusetts, with the sanction and under the direction of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, it would be improper, in any view which may be taken of the subject, for me to change the ground then assumed, to withdraw this great question from the consideration of Congress, and to act on it myself.

Had the Executive been in error, it is entitled to censure, making a just allowance for the motive which guided it. If its conduct was correct, the ground then assumed ought to be maintained by it. It belongs to Congress alone to terminate this distressing incident, on just principles, with a view to the highest interests of our Union.

From a view which I have taken of the subject, I am confirmed in the opinion that Congress should now decide on the claim, and allow to the State such portions thereof as are founded on the principles laid down in the former message. If those principles are correct, as on great consideration I am satisfied they are, it appears to me to be just in itself, and of high importance that the same which may be due, in conformity therewith, should no longer be withheld from the State.

JAMES MONROE.

Feb. 21, 1825.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States.

Mr. Elliott, of Georgia, delivered an able exposition of the merits of the bill.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The President communicated a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by an abstract of the rules and regulations for the field exercise and manoeuvres of the Infantry, and the general regulations for the Army, which are observed and practised upon by the Army.

The report was read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The engrossed bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The engrossed bill authorizing the purchase of the Equestrian Portrait of

Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, was read a third time.

On the question shall this bill pass? Some discussion ensued; Messrs. King, of Alabama, Macon, Lanman, and Noble, opposing the appropriation, which was supported by Messrs. Mills and Lowrie: It was finally decided in the affirmative—yeas 23, nays 18.

So the bill passed, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

The Senate then, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. Barbour in the chair,) proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the other House for the continuation of the Cumberland-Road.

Mr. Brown (Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals) made a short speech in support of the bill.

Mr. Cobb moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and delivered his views much at large against the constitutionality of the power of the general government to construct roads and canals, &c.

Mr. Ruggles submitted a number of calculations to shew the sufficiency of the 2 per cent. fund to reimburse the amount proposed to be granted for this object, &c.

The question was then put on the indefinite postponement of the bill, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, (who wished time to examine more particularly the statements and calculations submitted by Mr. Ruggles,) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Coker, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report adverse to an appropriation for extinguishing the title of the Cherokees to lands in Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the report was laid on the table.

CANAL BOATS, &c.

Mr. Newton moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the bill concerning canal vessels and boats. The motion was carried, yeas 72. The bill was then taken up and read.

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, moved the following amendment, viz:

To strike out the first section, after the enacting words, and substitute the following:

"That the several acts regulating the commerce of the United States, and imposing duties on tonnage, and the acts supplementary and amendatory of the same, shall not be construed to extend to boats employed exclusively in navigating the canals within the respective states.

Mr. Owen, of Alabama, moved to lay the bill, and amendment, on the table; but the motion was negatived.

Mr. M'Lane suggested to Mr. Storrs the propriety of omitting that clause of his amendment which extends the exemption, not only to boats navigating the canal itself, but, also, the artificial works connected therewith. One of these works was a basin in Lake Erie, and the words of the amendment would exclude all the navigation of Lake Erie which entered that basin, from tonnage duty.

Mr. Storrs accepted the modification proposed by Mr. M'Lane.

The question was then taken on Mr. Storrs' amendment, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 87, noes 55.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

ILLINOIS CANAL.

The motion made yesterday, by Mr. Buckner, to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the Illinois canal, was then taken up.

The question on reconsidering was put, and negatived.

The amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill were then taken up and considered.

The Senate having adhered to its amendment striking out the salaries of the Commissioners to settle land claims in Florida, and a separate bill being before the House on that subject, the House agreed to recede from its disagreement to the Senate's amendments.

Saturday, Feb. 19.

CONCERNING CANAL BOATS.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act concerning Canal vessels and boats," was read a third time.

Mr. Martindale, of New York, moved that the bill be recommitted, for the purpose of being modified. In its present form, he contended, it granted none of that relief for which it had been introduced into the House, but, on the contrary, it imposed additional burthens.

Mr. Storrs replied to his objections, and insisted that the clause of the bill from which it was apprehended that new burthens would be laid on the Canal boats, did not justify that apprehension.

Mr. Webster believed both the bill and the amendment to be unnecessary, as the laws laying tonnage duties did not now apply to Canal boats, and could not be enforced with respect to them.

Mr. Mallary was in favor of the bill, but opposed to the amendment, which he considered as defeating its object.

Mr. Martindale insisted on the danger to which these boats would be exposed—of having tonnage duties exacted from their owners, unless some law was passed to prevent it. These duties had already, in some cases, been both demanded and paid.

Mr. M'Lane preferred the bill to the amendment. He thought the apprehensions which had been expressed were without solid foundation. No duties could be demanded on a boat, till the boat passed from one district into another, and the bill provided for that case.

Mr. Newton repeated and enforced the objections he had yesterday brought forward against the amendment, and insisted that Congress ought to retain its power to lay duties on Canal boats, whenever circumstances might render it proper. The question on recommitment was then put, and negatived.

Mr. Webster opposed the amendment as too broad and extensive in its terms.

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, was in favor of the object of the bill, but opposed to the amendment as too narrow in some respects, and too wide in others.

Mr. Martindale expressed his reluctant determination to vote against the bill, if the amendment were retained; when

Mr. Webster, in order to give time for further reflection, and some interchange of views, which might lead to a modification of the bill, more acceptable to all parties, moved that it lie on the table. The motion prevailed, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

CLAIMS OF STATES FOR INTEREST, &c.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the House then went into committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Elisha Snow, jun. and the bill to authorize the payment of interest due to the state of Virginia.

The former of these bills was read by sections, and ordered without debate, to a third reading on Monday.

The latter bill gave rise to an animated and interesting debate, which occupied the House till past 4 o'clock.

The debate turned chiefly on an amendment offered by Mr. Sharpe, of N. Y. which went to strike out the words "state of Virginia," and to insert, in lieu thereof, "the several states," making the provisions of the bill to extend, without distinction, to all the States who had borrowed money for the service of the United States, and paid interest thereon, and whose demand for the principal of their debt had been recognized and paid by the General Government.

The question was then put on Mr. Sharpe's amendment, and decided in the negative—yeas 49, noes 96.

The bill was then read throughout by sections and reported to the House.

Mr. Sharpe now renewed his motion to amend the bill, and required that, when the question was taken, it should be taken by Yeas and Nays, which were ordered accordingly: But, before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. M'Lane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "directing a discrimination between importations by citizens of the United States and those on foreign account."

Mr. M'Lane explained the reasons on which the bill was founded, and moved that it be engrossed for a third reading; which was ordered.

Mr. Ingham, from a Select Committee, to whom was referred the President's message on that subject, made a report on the claims of the President, accompanied by sundry documents; which were laid on the table, and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

[The report presents documents, without the expression of any opinion by the committee.]

Mr. Ingham also presented sundry documents shewing the disbursement of the furniture fund. Mr. I. moved that a schedule of them be printed.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, the whole were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Call, from a select committee, reported a bill granting a certain quantity of land to the state of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Stewart moved the reference of the documents reported by the Select Committee on the President's accounts to a select Committee.

Mr. Wickliffe opposed this motion.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, moved their reference to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was negatived.

LAW OF DRAWBACKS.

An engrossed bill to extend the right of deposit in public or other store houses, on certain conditions, and with certain privileges to other goods, besides Wines, Teas, and distilled Spirits, was read a third time. And the question being, "Shall it pass?"

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, opposed the bill; as calculated to alter materially the system of imposts now existing, and he moved it lay on the table, but withdrew it for a moment to accommodate.

Mr. M'Kim, of Md. who spoke in reply, and explained the provisions of the bill; it had been drawn under the immediate eye of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and could not be expected to have the sanction of that Department, if it injured the present system of duties. It was bad policy to tax goods which only touched at this country on their way to another, and were not to be consumed here.

Mr. Wright again spoke in opposi-

tion to the bill, if it went the whole length of the British ware-housing system, he would advocate it; but this would require an abolition of all credits at the custom house. He renewed his motion to lay the bill on the table.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—Yeas 74, Noes 58.

After some further debate, Mr. P. P. Barbour moved, on account of the lateness of the hour, and with a view to enter on the appointment of Printer to the House, that the bill be, for the present, laid on the table, and the unfinished business of Saturday be postponed, to proceed to the ballot for that appointment.

The motion prevailed, and the House accordingly proceeded to ballot for a Printer for the next Congress.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, & Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, were appointed tellers; and, after counting the votes they reported that the votes given were as follows:

For Gales & Seaton	141
For Hezekiah Niles	40
For Davis & Force	8
For Jonathan Elliot	9
Total number	198

The Speaker then declared Messrs. Gales & Seaton duly appointed Printers to the House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Mr. Sharpe moved to consider the bill to extend the right of deposit in public stores, with certain privileges to other goods besides wines teas, and distilled spirits. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Sharpe went at great length into an exposition of his views in relation to the bill. He took a general view of the present state of American commerce, especially that connected with the port of New York, and argued, from various considerations, the expediency of passing the bill, which he considered as of the utmost importance.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. though professing himself in favor of the bill, was induced, in consequence of the advanced state of the session, and the mass of business reported for immediate attention, to move to lay the bill on the table. The motion prevailed.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIMS.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, (of which a copy appears in the proceedings of the Senate of this date.)

Mr. Crownshield moved that the Message be referred to the Military Committee.

The motion to refer the Message prevailed.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Henry, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the state of Ohio to cut canals through the public land, and to vest the title of certain lands in said state; which was twice read and committed.

A bill from the Senate, entitled "An act for the relief of the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGieth," was twice read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

The amendments of the Senate to the Military Appropriation Bill, and the Appropriation Bill for Fortifications, were referred to a committee of the whole for to day.

Mr. Stewart offered the following, which he wished to lie on the table for the present:

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the annual exhibition of specimens of American manufactures in the Capitol, under suitable regulations and encouragement.

The question on consideration being called for by Mr. Forsyth, it was decided in the negative.

So the House refused to consider the resolution.

VIRGINIA MILITIA CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour, the House then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of interest to the State of Virginia.

Upon this bill a Debate arose, in which Messrs. Wood, Sharpe, P. P. Barbour, Bartlett, Williams, of N. C. Forsyth, Neafe, Webster, Alexander, Isacks, and Reynolds, took part: when the previous question was required by Mr. Wickliffe, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, 88 to 80.

The main question was then put, viz. Shall the bill (without amendment) now be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading? and decided in the affirmative—yeas 152, nays 36.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A bill from the Senate, for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill from the Senate, to authorize the purchase of an Equestrian Portrait of Gen. Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, was received and read.

Mr. Webster moved to refer it to the Committee on the Library; which motion was negatived, yeas 54, noes 60.

Mr. Forsyth moved its indefinite postponement—which motion was carried.

FORTIFICATIONS IN N. CAROLINA, &c.

The House then proceeded to consider the Senate's amendments to the appropriation bill for fortifications.

The question being on the first amendment of the Senate, inserting the following:

"For a fort at Beaufort, in N. C. \$35,000." "For forts at Cape Fear, \$30,000."

Mr. Foote, of Ct., said a few words in opposition to the amendment.

Messrs. Spaight, Saunders, M'Lane, Mangum and Newton spoke in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Cooke, Foot and M'Coy against it; when the question was taken on the Senate's amendment, and carried—yeas 82, noes 33.

The second amendment of the Senate, which consisted of the following proviso respecting certain islands in Boston Harbor, viz. "Provided, however, That the right of soil of said islands shall be first vested in the United States;" was agreed to without opposition.

The last amendment of the Senate proposed to insert, at the end of the bill, the following: "For a school of practice for Light Artillery at Fort Mifflin Monroe, \$9,940."

After having been explained and advocated by Mr. Hamilton, on the grounds stated in our report of a former debate on this subject, this amendment was opposed by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, who objected to the appropriation as leading to other and great expenses, and not needed at present.

Mr. Hamilton spoke in reply, vindicated the economy and usefulness of the measure, and earnestly pressed its adoption by the House.

When the question, being taken, the amendment was disagreed to by a large majority.

INDIAN ANNUITIES, &c.

The House then proceeded to consider the Senate's amendments to the additional Military Appropriation Bill, which consisted of the following clauses:

"For the payment of the annuity to the Sock and Fox tribes, as provided for by the 3d article of the treaty with those tribes, dated 4th August, 1824, 1,000 dollars.

For do, to the Ioway tribe, 300 dollars.

For payment of 500 dollars to each of the four head chiefs of the Quapaw tribe, 2,000 dollars.

For payment of the annuity to that tribe, 1,000 dollars.

For the purchase of provisions for six months, 15,872 dollars.

For furnishing facilities for the transportation of said Indians, 1,000 dollars.

For the pay of a subagent as interpreter, to reside among them, 300 dollars.

For the payment of the annuities to the Choctaws, and an annuity to Robert Cole, 12,150 dollars.

For the payment of claims of the Choctaw nation, for services in the Pensacola campaign, and other claims of the same tribe, 16,972 dollars 50 cents.

For the salary of the Agent, 1,500 dollars.

For carrying into effect the provisions of the 9th article of said Treaty, the provision of the 3d article, for the survey and sale of the 54 sections of land therein referred to, and for running the line defined in the last article; and any other expenses arising out of the execution of said Treaty, 10,000 dollars."

Mr. Forsyth objected to concurring with these amendments, until they had been submitted to the revision of a committee of the House.

Mr. M'Lane replied, and moved that the committee rise.

The committee rose accordingly, and reported both bills. The House agreed to the two first amendments of the Senate to the bill for fortifications. The last amendment, viz: for a school of practice for Light Artillery, being under consideration.

Mr. Newton advocated its adoption, as necessary to perfect the education of the officers of our little army, and prepare them for actual service, when required. He alluded to the disasters of the last war as teaching an impressive lesson on this subject. The expense was trifling in comparison with the object.

The House concurred in the vote of the committee, rejecting the amendment, by a very large majority.

Mr. Forsyth moved the commitment of the amendments to the Additional Military appropriation Bill, to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. M'Lane, Chairman of that committee, opposed the recommitment as unnecessary, and moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was carried.

Raleigh.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1825.

On Monday afternoon last, the troop of Cavalry, from the counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, under the command of Col. Thomas G. Polk, of the latter county, which had been called out by the Governor as an escort to the "Nation's Guest," arrived at this city. The celerity and precision with which they executed their various evolutions, evinced their high state of discipline, and reflected honor on the skill of their officers. They were met a short distance from the city by the "Raleigh Blues," and by them escorted to the Governor's House, where they were reviewed by the Governor, and from thence to the quarters provided for their accommodation.

Resolutions approving of the administration of James Monroe, were adopted by the House of Delegates of Maryland on the 10th ultimo, by a vote of 52 to 5.